

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

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The Daily containing the latest telegraphic news is published every day except Mondays. The Weekly is published on Saturday.

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

ARRIVES	TRAIN.	DEPARTS
SOUTHERN PACIFIC.		
No. 1, Eastbound Express	9:05 p.m.	
No. 3, Eastbound fast mail	9:30 p.m.	
No. 4, Westbound fast mail	9:25 p.m.	
VIRGINIA & THURGOOD.		
No. 1, Virginia Express	1:45 a.m.	
No. 3, Local Passenger	1:45 p.m.	
No. 4, Local Passenger	1:45 p.m.	
Express and Freight	8:30 a.m.	

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails at Reno.

MAIL	ARRIVES	CLOSES
San Francisco, Sacramento and points in California and Oregon	8:15 a.m., 4:00 p.m.	
Oregon, all Eastern points	9:25 p.m., 7:15 a.m.	
California and points in Southern points	8:15 p.m., 8:00 a.m.	
Sussville and all points north	8:15 p.m., 8:00 a.m.	
Buffalo, Mandeville and Sheephead mail arrives every Friday at 4:30 P.M. and closes every Friday at 5:00 A.M.		
V. & T. loaded pouch from Virginia and Carson arrives at 11:45 A.M.; mail for same closes at 1:30 P.M.		

Postoffice Hours:

From 9:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. Sundays from 9 to 10 A.M.

STATE AND COUNTY

Delinquent Tax List

For the Fiscal Year 1894.

OFFICE OF THE TREASHER AND EX-OFFICIO TAX COLLECTOR OF THE COUNTY OF WASHOE.

December 20, 1894.

To THE FOLLOWING NAMED DELINQUENT TAXPayers, and to all owners of realty or claimants to the real estate and improvements thereon, or improvements when assessed in the name of the forefeader described, known or unknown:

You are hereby notified that under and by virtue of an Act of Legislature of the State of Nevada entitled "An Act to provide revenue for the support of the Government of the State of Nevada," approved March 23, 1891, Chap. XCIX, section 180, known as the February 27, 1891, chap. L, statute 1891, it will set

On the Third Monday in January,

To wit: the 21st of said month, 1894, in front of the Court house door of the county building in Reno, Washoe County, Nevada, each of the following described tracts or parcels of land with the corresponding value of personal property which separately assessed to recover the amount of tax and two per cent, delinquency, assessed to said defendant at time and property for the year 1893, preceding January 1, 1894, and ending December 31, 1894, together with \$4, cost of publication of this notice, unless payment of said tax and delinquency is made to the Sheriff prior to the 21st day of January, 1895.

The said sale will be made between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M. to the highest bidder, or to the person taking the smallest quantity of property and paying the taxes and costs on the whole. Such sale is subject to redemption with interest after the date of sale by payment of all said sum, with three per cent, per month thereon from date of said sale.

The following is a list of the names of persons to whom the property is assessed, a description of the property upon which taxes are due, and the amount of tax that is due, to-wit:

C. H. Lewis, house with improvements, lot 6, block 2, Wadsworth, and personal property, valuation, \$1,400..... 35 20

J. F. Beale, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13, township 17, range 19, 40 acres with improvements, valuation, \$510 10 20

J. J. Jackson, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, township 17, range 20, 40 acres with improvements and personal property, valuation \$235..... 4 70

D. and A. S. Sellers, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, township 18, range 20, 80 acres, with improvements and personal property, valuation, \$1,090..... 27 80

E. Fowler, house in East Wadsworth and house in West Wadsworth with personal property, valuation, \$1,125..... 25 87

J. C. Dunlop, Dunlop mill and improvements, valuation, \$1,750..... 35 00

B. Chigginer, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12, township 18, range 19, 40 acres, with improvements and personal property, valuation \$235..... 9 50

Felix Monet, E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, township 18, range 20; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33, township 18, range 20; E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1 and 2, section 32, township 18, range 20, 480 acres, valuation, \$275..... 5 50

W. E. Squires, lot 1, block 4, Verdi with improvements, valuation, \$100..... 2 00

Thomas Brennan, lots 5 and 6, block 1, with improvements, valuation, \$1,200..... 34 80

N. C. Hammersmith, house in Reno, on lots 29 and 30, river front, with personal property, valuation, \$105 6 05

P. N. Marker, E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23, township 17, range 19, 80 acres, valuation, \$100..... 3 30

Geo. B. McFarlin, lot in block east of block D, Connor's addition to Reno, valuation, \$175..... 8 08

Simonds & Hollings, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1 and 2 in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30, township 18, range 19, 240 acres; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20, township 18, range 18, 160 acres; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32, township 18, range 18, 240 acres; N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17, township 17, range 18, 80 acres; N $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 9, township 17, range 18, 220 acres; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, township 18, range 18, 160 acres; all east of State line, section 31, township 18, range 18, 400 acres; Ilma, and ditch for wood; $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, township 17, range 18, 80 acres; ice pond and dam, fence from pond and stable, valuation, \$5,550..... 111 00

DOCTORED MINERAL WATERS.

Results of an Investigation Recently Made by the Academie de Medecine de Paris.

The Academie de Medecine de Paris, as the result of a close investigation of the trade in the so called "natural" mineral waters of France, has arrived at the following conclusions, which are put in the form of recommendations to the legislative bodies:

First.—That the sale of natural waters impregnated with supplementary gases should not be allowed.

Second.—Every application for permit to carry on the business of the sale of natural mineral waters should be accompanied by certificates made before the proper authorities that the waters handled or to be handled by the applicant have not been so prepared—i.e., by supplementary carbonification—and by a further certificate on the part of the owner of the spring or of the source of the water that he has not recourse to supplementary gasification.

Third.—All reservoirs used for mineral water should be made airtight and should be emptied at least once every 24 hours. They should be so constructed that the water of the spring flows directly into them, and, further, all bottles and containers should be thoroughly sterilized, and all impurities of every description should be removed before they are offered for sale.

Fourth.—These regulations should be at once imposed, and all proprietors of springs or mineral waters should be forced to put them in practice within three months from date.

In France the recommendations of the Academie carry almost the weight of an order, and there is but little doubt but that the above regulations will soon be in force, so far as commercial waters for home consumption are concerned.

If they are made to apply to all waters, those for export as well as those for domestic use, there will be a fearful falling off in exports, as it is well known that every single bottle of foreign so-called "natural" carbonated waters—not merely those of France, but those of Germany, Austria and other countries—that goes abroad goes charged with supplementary gas. Not merely this, but nearly every one of them is doctor'd otherwise to an extent that should remove them entirely from the category of natural waters.

Some of the great mineral water companies annually export to America alone millions of bottles of water in excess of the output of their springs.

By a strange ruling of our customs officials these manufactured mineral waters have been allowed for years past to come into this country as "natural waters,"

and thus not merely enter into competition with our domestic products, retail and manufactured, but to "hold the agho" on the latter as "the product of nature's laboratory," a fetish of great power among the unthinking multitude.

—National Druggist.

DR. PARKER'S CRAWL.

He Tries to Squirm Out of the Charge of Thievery He Made Against Reporters.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple of London, who, in a letter to The Times, denounced as thieves all reporters who printed sermons without consent of the preachers, has climbed down. He has not done it with good grace, says a London correspondent. In fact, his attitude now, after writing two more letters on the subject, is much less creditable than when he first gave indignant expression to his feelings. In the first letter he said:

It is right to report sermons without asking the permission of the preachers.

It is right to make a living out of another man's brains without compensating him? The preacher earns his livelihood by his sermons," etc.

This language seems clear and unequivocal, especially when combined with Dr. Parker's answer to his own questions, declaring an unauthorized reporter a thief. Not unnaturally Dr. Parker's letter aroused a storm of protest among English believers in simple New Testament Christianity. The Non-conformist conscience made things so warm for the pastor of the City Temple that he wrote a second letter to The Times.

The substance of it was simply that he meant nothing by his first letter except a protest against the inaccuracies which are sure to appear in reports of sermons unless they are revised by the preacher. He even protested that he felt hurt that anybody should be unkind enough to impute to him any other motive.

—Daily Mail.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1895.

THE REILLY FUNDING BILL.

The bill reported to the House of Representatives by Chairman Reilly of the Committee on Pacific Railroads to fund the indebtedness of the subsidized roads to the United States is now attracting general attention, at least on the Pacific Coast. The bill provides for the funding of the debt by issuing fifty-year-bonds at two per cent per annum, the Government to be a security for the redemption of the bonds.

The Committee on Railroads favor the bill and ask that two days be devoted to its consideration before the vote is taken on its passage.

Chairman Reilly is confident that the bill will pass the House. Congressman Geary of California is of the opinion that not more than fifty members will vote against the bill on roll call. The Eastern people care nothing for the interests of this Coast. They know nothing about the condition of the West, and care less. The Union Pacific stockholders pledge themselves to raise a sufficient sum to buy up all the bonds having priority over the United States Government, and the Central Pacific stockholders may do likewise.

A few years ago there would have been much opposition to a bill to refund the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads. Then Government ownership of the roads was not seriously considered. Now there is a large and apparently increasing public sentiment in favor of Government ownership of at least the transcontinental roads. The cause of the growth of this sentiment is apparent to everybody on the Pacific Coast, and especially in Nevada. The roads charge more for the transportation of merchandise from the East to Nevada than to San Francisco or Sacramento. In this respect the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law, which state that no greater charges shall be made for a short haul than for a long haul over the same line in the same direction. By the suspension or violation of this clause Nevada merchants are compelled to pay for goods from the East to Elko, Winnemucca and Reno through rate to tide water and the local rate from tide water back to Nevada points. This is such gross injustice to Nevada that the people of State rebel against it and are almost unanimous in favor of Government ownership of the Central and Union Pacific roads. This was apparent in three or four political State conventions held in Nevada last fall. The Silver party Convention, the Mass Convention and the Democratic Convention declared against the Funding bill and in favor of foreclosure of the Government liens on the roads, unless they pay their debts. This opposition could have been prevented had the roads charged no more for hauling freight to Nevada points than they do to San Francisco, from 200 to 600 miles further west. As it is a large majority of the people of Nevada oppose the Reilly Funding bill, favor the foreclosure of the Government liens on the subsidized roads and the ownership and management of those roads by the Government.

IN FAVOR OF INVESTIGATION.

At the mass meeting held in San Francisco in response to a call of Mayor Sato to get an expression of public sentiment on the appointment of M. A. Gunst Police Commissioner and the refusal of the United States District Attorney to issue a warrant for President Huntington for alleged violation of the Interstate Commerce law, a committee of eleven was appointed on municipal reform. This committee, which is composed of prominent and respectable citizens, has decided to ask the Legislature to appoint two committees, with authority to send for persons and papers, to investigate alleged abuses in State and municipal affairs. One of the committees is to devote its attention to State officials and the other is to investigate municipal affairs, and it is expected that both will be permitted to sit after the Legislature adjourns.

The Lexow Committee in New York has exposed rottenness and corruption in the city government which was not equal to the days when Boss Tweed bought Legislatures, Courts, Aldermen and officials and used them for his own personal purposes. There is a strong suspicion that San Francisco is no better than New York. It has for years been governed by political bosses who conducted public affairs to suit themselves regardless of the expense or consequence to the public. These bosses stuffed the registry lists, appointed the election boards, changed the result of the elections and secured the appointment of their henchmen and retainers to almost every position of honor and trust in the public offices. State affairs in California seem to have been conducted as municipal affairs were in San Francisco. Burns, a defaulting State official, was appointed by Governor Markham Police Commissioner in San Francisco. While occupying this position he assumed the management of the Republican machine and became boss equal in power to Buckley, the blind devil, in his palmiest days. He was Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee in the recent campaign and dictated all the nominations from Estes down. He resigned as Police Commissioner just in time to have Governor Markham appoint his successor, and the inference is that the change was made in the interest of rings rather than the

people. The committee means to investigate this and other matters which concern every respectable and law-abiding citizen of California. If the suspicion that corruption exists in the State and municipal governments is proved to be without foundation it relieves the suspected persons of the imputation, while on the other hand if public affairs are conducted in the interest of the bosses, the fact will be established if the investigation is thorough.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

M. Felix Faure has been elected President of the French Republic to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of M. Cassimir-Perier. There were three candidates for the succession, M. Waldeck Rosan, M. Henri Brisson and Felix Faure. On the second ballot M. Waldeck's name was withdrawn in favor of M. Faure, who was elected by a vote of 430 to 361 for M. Brisson.

M. Cassimir-Perier was elected President of France to succeed M. Carnot, who was assassinated by an anarchist while on a visit to Lyons. He was a weak man and resigned the office to which he was elected less than a year ago without intimating his intention to his friends. This unexpected act created consternation and the Monarchs, of whom there are yet a few in France, concentrated their forces and hoped to profit by the confusion, but the election of M. Faure by a decided majority has delighted them expectantly; the Republic still lives.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Financial Measures introduced in the Senate.

JAMES G. FAIR'S WILL.

A Receiver Appointed for the W. C. Depauw Company.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Pugh and Sherman Introduce Financial Measures.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Pugh, Dem., of Alabama, secured recognition soon after the Senate met to-day to present what he regarded as a solution of the present lack of Government revenue. The Senator varied the usual custom of introducing a bill by reading the full text of his measure with great deliberation and commenting on it. The bill provides for the immediate issue of \$100,000,000 in treasury notes to meet deficiencies, these notes to be redeemable in coin and to be constantly reissued. It further directs the coining of the sovereign and the deposit of silver bullion at American mints.

Hill of New York asked if the Senator wished immediate passage of this bill.

"That question," said Pugh, "is in line with the New York Senator's treatment of all great public questions and I decline to answer."

Pugh proceeded to urge the gravity of the present situation. It was such that he was ready to surrender long convictions in order to secure a remedy.

"Thus far," said Pugh, "Senators have stood here and torn down. It is easy to tear down, but it is hard to build up. We have torn down until we have nearly torn down the country." Pugh begged that the Finance Committee, in which he had great confidence, should do something at once. He did not believe Senators were a lot of Muscovite drakes, lowing and sleeping stupidly.

Allen, Populist of Nebraska, interrupted and asked the attitude of the Administration on this bill.

"Cleveland has sent a message to Congress calling attention to the present conditions," responded Pugh with great earnestness. "The President and his Secretary of the Treasury have offered a scheme of currency revision designed to meet the present evils. If this is not accepted, let both Houses propose something else. The President has discharged his duties; now let us do the same," said Pugh.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Sherman submitted another important financial measure. It provided for the issue and sale of bonds under the provisions of the Resumption Act from time to time as the deficiencies of the treasury require, the proceeds to be used wholly for deficiencies and the bonds to run for five years and not to exceed three per cent interest.

The second section provides that in lieu of the foregoing the Secretary of the Treasury may issue certificates in denominations from \$5 to \$100, bearing three per cent interest, and put the certificates in circulation through the Treasury and Postoffices. The third section deals with a deposit of bonds in National Banks.

Sherman's bill was referred without comment to the Finance Committee.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the present Deficiency bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to a conference.

Richardson of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, as

matter of privilege, read a paragraph printed in a local paper relating to the incorporation of a printing bill, passed at the last session, of a law extending the franking privilege to members of Congress for correspondence with officials and private individuals on official or department business. The paragraph indicated that the clause had been incorporated in the bill surreptitiously. Richardson read from the record showing that the clause had been debated and adopted by a vote of 42 to 40.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

DELAWARE'S GOVERNOR.

He is Illiterate and Cannot Read. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 17.—Delaware inaugurated a Governor who can neither read nor write. For the first time in the history of the State there was no inaugural address, and that set the people to inquiring. Governor Joshua Morris, a Republican, is a business man of good repute and worth at least \$100,000, which he made by hard work and shrewd investments. Morris can sign his name. Knowing his weakness, he secured the services of N. P. Smithers, a leading lawyer, as Secretary of State, and Smithers will virtually be the Governor.

PAINE'S WILL.

The Attorneys for the Heirs Ask That it May Not be Admitted to Probate.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—The executors of the will of the late James G. Fair presented it for probate this morning. The attorney for Fair's children asked a continuance for three weeks to determine whether or not they should contest the will. This was opposed by the attorney of the trustees of the estate, but was granted by the Court. The impression prevails that there will be a contest over the dead Senator's millions.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKERS.

BROOKLYN, January 17.—The trolley cars on the Dekalb avenue line are all running on schedule time to-day, a compromise having been reached between the company and strikers.

A request of President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Company for a detail of officers to assist in opening up the Flatbush avenue system and Halsted line was denied by the Superintendent of Police. Practically the men of the Dekalb avenue line have won a victory as the only point on which they maintained their stand was ten hours as a working day rule, which the company canceled. Six thousand men are still out. The State Board of Arbitration is making every effort to terminate the strike in a compromise and the men propose to submit to any fair ruling which the companies propose.

A WEATHER BUREAU.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—The Weather Bureau reports this morning the storm which has been central for the past two or three days on the northern coast is now central on the coast of Oregon, having changed but little during the past twenty-four hours. Owing to the general low pressure no extremely heavy gales have occurred during the night. A storm with southeast signals are displayed at all points.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

NEW ALBANY, January 17.—The Fidelity Trust Company of Louisville was to-day appointed a receiver for the W. C. Depauw Company, manufacturers of window glass in Alexandria, Indiana, and this city. The plants are valued at \$1,000,000, three times the indebtedness of the company. This step was taken owing to the Citizens' Bank of Salem, Ind., levying on the works at Alexandria and stopping operations.

DEATHS FROM THE GRIPPE.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The registrar of vital statistics reports fourteen deaths from the grippe in the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock this morning.

MORE GOLD FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, January 17.—One million in gold was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury to-day for export.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

From what passengers say that were on the wrecked train night before last it was a miracle that there were no others injured except trainmen. The cab of the engine was torn entirely off, carrying Kline and Van Why with it, and railroad men say it is wonderful that they escaped death. LaFarge was on the steps of a car waiting to throw off a report at the station as the train passed, and was caught by the hand rail as the cars jammed and the life crushed out of him. The dining car was thrown across and nearly at a right angle with the truck. The stove in the smoker was upset, scattering the fire all over the end of the car, and would have set the car on fire had it not been that the car on fire had it not been that the cars jammed and the life crushed out of him. The dining car was thrown across and nearly at a right angle with the truck. The stove in the smoker was upset, scattering the fire all over

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1895.

BREVITIES.

Hot clam juice at Thyes.
Hot Clam Juice is the favorite drink at Thyes.

Skates of all kinds at Lange & Schmitt's.

Senator Kaiser of Churchill arrived last evening.

Miss Olcovich of Carson is visiting Miss Mary Taylor.

Alf Chartz, the attorney, spent the day here yesterday.

Mrs. Frank Cook is very ill and her condition is critical.

Tremore Coffin, the Carson attorney was in town yesterday.

Geo. McLaughlin is convalescing and will soon be at his post.

Wm. Taylor of Carson arrived from the east yesterday afternoon.

The streets were not at all improved by the snow storm of yesterday.

A splendid line of crockery and glassware at Laugo & Schmitt's.

Hon. T. A. Richards, Senator from Lander, arrived on No. 4 last night.

Hon. A. Maute, Senator from Nye county, arrived on last night's train.

The roads are in a bad condition, hauling by wagon or sleigh is not good.

Papers were filed yesterday in the case of Edward Wills vs the Nevada Bank.

W. D. Phillips is under the weather, but it is thought he will be out in a day or two.

Assemblyman Hardin of Humboldt county, and his brother Ed. arrived in town yesterday.

C. A. Jones, U. S. District Attorney, returned from the eastern part of the State last night.

Senator Gregovich and Assemblyman Gorman of Eureka arrived in town last evening.

Henry Ruhe gives notices to those indebted to him to settle up and save costs. See notice.

Fourteen carts of sheep arrived on the V. & T. local yesterday morning, and were unloaded here.

For an exquisite cup of tea try a package of Souchong at P. Barnes & Co.'s cheap cash store.

A fresh invoice of that fine mixed candy for 15 cents a pound at P. Barnes & Co.'s cheap cash store.

Go to Fredrick's jewelry store for the latest vocal and instrumental music at 10 cents per copy.

State Controller LaGrave and wife arrived from Winnemucca last evening on their way to the Capital.

Hon. Geo. W. Hinman, Assemblyman from Lander county, was among the arrivals from the east last night.

The barometer kept at a low mark last night, registering 24 17-20, a remarkably low notch for this country.

Judge Mack returned last evening from Winnemucca where he had been holding a session of the District Court.

Matters at the Court House were unusually quiet yesterday, the storm having a bad effect on the country business.

This weather is severe on those in poor health, and there is an unusual number of critical cases in Reno at present.

Miss Elsie LaForge, Geo. LaForge and Justice Linn arrived on the delayed train from the east yesterday afternoon.

The remains of Vin LaForge, who was killed in the train accident Wednesday evening, will be buried at Wadsworth.

McLean's patent swing rockers at E. Sessions & Co.'s new store in the Improvement building. The only perfect chairs made.

Frank Golden arrived on the V. & T. last evening and expected to go west but discovered after his arrival that he had forgotten his snow shoes.

A. E. Lothrop, conductor on the Humboldt division, and wife arrived on the west-bound last evening. Mrs. Lothrop is daughter of Justice Linn.

A special arrived from Wadsworth at about 12:30 this morning to take the relatives and friends of Vin LaForge to that town where he will be buried today.

The Board of School Trustees for Reno School District No. 10, met last night, allowed bills and transacted other business connected with the schools.

The town was full of Honorable last night on their way to the Capital. Carson's usual peacefulness will be considerably disturbed by Saturday and Sunday.

Hon. F. O. Gorman, member of the Assembly from Eureka county, and son arrived yesterday afternoon on their way to Carson. They will spend a day or two here.

About five feet of snow fell at Summit this week. The storm of Wednesday night was one of the heaviest of the season. Here the snow fall was about five inches.

Wm. A. Smith of San Francisco, agent for the Computing Scale Company of Dayton, Ohio, was in town yesterday. His scale registers the weight and at the same time the amount in dollars and cents of the purchase. It is a great convenience in a retail store.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

What a Virginia City Lady Says on the Subject.

The following article was sent to the Reno *Variete* for publication and refused a place in its column, presumably because it contains too much about silver and Republicanism:

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Virginia City, Jan. 13, 1895.

Mr. Wren is right in saying that the remonetization of silver is paramount to all other questions.

I would like to say to Mr. Wren if the women of Nevada were permitted to vote they would not do as the women of Colorado did at the last election, and cast their votes for the gold Republicans for all know that through their legislation silver was demonetized and that it has clogged the wheels of all the industries of the United States, and for the last twenty years we have been pleading with that party to restore silver to its place beside gold at the ratio of 1 to 1.

Mr. Wren you will find the women of Nevada true to our industries. I have heard a great number express their surprise that every man did not vote the silver ticket. They ought to have thrown aside all party prejudice and showed a solid front for remonetization of silver.

As to Mr. Allen's low pool of politics, who has made that political pool low?

Certainly not the women. I think if women were permitted they would help to purify the low pool and lift it up and let light of day shine in and it would soon become so pure that every broad minded and intelligent man would be proud of the political economy of our nation.

We receive reports from our high school and college graduates that the average is 16 girls to 2 boys. If this average is kept up, inside of twenty years women will be compelled to take the reins of government in their hands and if they could not improve on the last thirty years, then our Republic would be in danger of going to pieces.

I am sure that every woman, and especially every mother, feels sad when she looks around and sees how indifferent the boys and young men of to-day are in acquiring an education, the idea of the young men being to see how soon they can get something for nothing.

This is an age of gambling, not only in Nevada, but in the finance of our nation, and we hope the press will show it up in its true light.

Much has been said about woman's sphere. To be womanly is to be meek, gentle and very forbearing; to love children and honor men; to yield for the sake of peace, and to make home happy by making one honest dollar do the work of two; to always be cheerful, pleasant, pious and have words of consolation for the sorrowing; visit the poor with charitable intent; nurse the sick and always have her home in order; meals ready on time (provided she has a home) and she is expected to aid by every means in her power to the world's comfort; in fact to meet in full the picture of

A creature too bright and good for human nature's dairies food.

We are proud of this part of our mission, for there is a fullness of sweet pleasure in realizing that the Creator allotted to woman this beneficiary work in his grand economy. It seems the dear men thought there was too much honor in this for the women to have alone and they determined to help in the great work by starting the beneficiary lodges, thereby taking a part of her work from her in caring for the sick.

As woman has proved her capability in filling all positions that she has entered, what sound logic can be brought to prove that she can not be trusted with the ballot.

Some say she is fickle and given to love of dress, and that a beautiful hat or an elegant dress will capture her vote. In this will, she not average with the dear men?

We admit that woman has never been taught self reliance, only when necessity has sent her out as a breadwinner for herself and perhaps some dear ones, and when we turn to history and read of the dark ages when woman was pushed and trodden down and enslaved, and through all this her great endurance, patient forbearance and her keen thirst for knowledge, convinced man of his cruelty, and when the Star of Bethlehem with illuminating rays shone out wave upon wave, carrying its purifying influence, it has forced man to open the doors of schools and colleges to his sisters, and right royally she has stepped in and feasted her starved intellect at the banquet of knowledge.

We fully realize that we are not American citizens. We ask our brothers to finish the good and just work that they have begun by granting women the franchise.

It cannot work any hardships upon either sex, the women will do as they always have been compelled to do, that is, stand aside and let the dear men have all the lucrative offices.

I think the women ought to be content with the privilege of helping to select good men for all the responsible positions and then having our votes count in their favor.

Funeral Notice.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Catherine S. Updike will take place from the residence of her son, Mr. F. C. Updike, corner Fourth and Washington streets, at 11 A. M. to-day. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

First Mean Man—Have you a cigar?

Second Mean Man—Yes, only one, and I want to smoke myself.

Well, I have one, too.

And they smiled and smoked and each respected the other.

Take your prescriptions to Piniger's Pharmacy, Virginia street. Pure drugs at lowest prices.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE POPULIST PLATFORM

Allen and George Exchange Words on the Subject.

In the United States Senate Allen took occasion to defend the Populist party against many charges made in and out of Congress that it was a party of vagaries. It led to a very full discussion of all the Populist doctrines and a comparison of them with the doctrines of other parties.

Allen spoke of the fact that Gorman and Allison were now announcing to the country their readiness to get together on a plan for raising revenue,

although the parties of these two leaders have been irreconcilably separated on the revenue question for twenty-five years.

He said a considerable element on the Democratic side of the Senate were as essentially protectionists as the Senators on the other side.

It was merely a difference of the degree of protection.

This common feeling was the reason the Senate had witnessed the remarkable spectacle of

Democrats and Republicans falling on each other's necks and indulging in a love-feast.

Allen yielded for the sub-

mission of a message from the President concerning the arrest of two Japanese students by China while they were under the protection of the United States.

Resuming, Allen urged that the two old parties had served their periods of usefulness, and that the Populist party, representing the masses, was the party of the future. It has cast 1,000,000 votes in 1892 and 2,000,000 in 1894, showing the phenomenal growth of 100 per cent.

It had no "vagaries," as Senators had asserted, unless it was the Sub-Treasury scheme, and this was not believed in by the great majority of Populists.

Allen read the Populist platform

adopted at Omaha, and in commenting

on it stated that the Populists believed

in the election of United States Senators by the people.

"That doctrine," interrupted George,

was embodied in a resolution by a Democratic House of Representatives before the Populists were thought of.

It will be found that whatever is good in the Populist platform was taken from Democratic principles.

"Another Populist accession from the Democratic ranks," said Allen.

"No, not an accession," declared George. "The Populists are following the Democrats; no Democrats are following the Populists. Give me your national platform and I will point out the planks taken from the Democracy."

George took the Populist platform

and awaited an opportunity to comment on it.

A sharp controversy arose when George secured recognition to point out that the platform submitted by

Allen was not the authorized platform

of the Populist party; that it was

"made up out of the Senators head,"

and that it omitted the Sub-Treasury

scheme and Government ownership of

railroads.

Allen, however, insisted that he had

not claimed the paper submitted was

the Populist platform.

George commented sharply on the

action of a Senator in giving the

authority of his name to a platform

proporting to embody Populist doc-

trine, and yet carefully and designedly

omitting Government ownership of

railroads and other doctrines adopted

by the Populist National Convention.

There was a spirited exchange between

the Senators, as George insisted on

holding up the Senator to the fact that he had undertaken to issue his own

Populist platform, and as Allen charged

George with "hedging and dodging,"

the galleries and the few Senators pres-

ent listened with evident amusement.

Continuing his speech, Allen de-

fended the Populist party against the

charge of socialism and anarchy.

Funeral Postponed.

The funeral of the late Mrs. W. W. Morton, which was announced to take place from the Baptist Church yesterday, has been postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon at the same place.

Rev. Mr. Henry, formerly of Wadsworth, was on the way here from Oakland to conduct the funeral services.

The train on which he was a passenger was

delayed by the snow night before last,

hence the postponement.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the services at the Baptist Church,

Call and Settle.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to Henry Ruhe are hereby

notified to call at the office of Knox & Jones, Powning building, Reno, Ne-

vada, and settle their accounts by Fe-

bruary 15th, 1895. After said date col-

lection will be enforced.

HENRY RUHE.

Mrs. Hartley Released.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

BIG POKER STORIES.

THEIR TEXT THE REMARKABLE VA-
GARIES OF LUCK.

Senator Wolcott's Lucky Draw In the
"Poker" Game—The Old Red Ear Story
Retold In Condensed Form—The Personal
Confession of One of "the Company."

"I suppose Senator Wolcott is one of the coolest men living when engaged in a game of chance," said Albert Watson of Denver. "Like most men whose early manhood has been spent on the frontier, he learned the value of a poker hand and the best way to keep cases as soon as he learned law, and he was known as a 'lim' player all over Colorado before his fame as a lawyer had spread outside of Denver. When playing faro, he always did and does yet bet as much on the turn of a card as the dealer will allow him to, and when he sits in a poker game the other people want to keep their eyes wide open and play their cards mighty close up to their chests."

"Wolcott once found himself in a game of poker where three of the other players were playing a sure game. They were professionals and were after a big bundle of money that he had in his possession as well as looking for that which the fifth player, a mining operator named Durkin, was known to have."

"Wolcott knew in 20 minutes after the first hand was dealt that the intention was to rob him and wearied his wits trying to find a way out of the game without making trouble, but he couldn't think over a means to save him. At last he was dealt a pair flush of diamonds made up of the 5, 7, 8, 9 and jack. He skinned these cards over and did a mighty piece of thinking. Hesitating in the world when it came to a showdown, but he slipped in and staid to draw cards. To his surprise, he wasn't raised before the draw.

"He looked over his bright red diamonds and concluded to draw a card, in order, if possible, to strengthen the sequence. He pondered a long time between discarding the 6 spot or the picture and at last tossed away the jack and called for a card. The dealer looked surprised at his wanting any, but gave him the card. Wolcott picked it up and found he had got the 6 spot of diamonds. He never turned a hair. The betting began, and he nursed his sequence of diamonds and just staid along, letting the other fellows do the raising. At last it got down to Wolcott and one of the professionals. Finally there was a call, and the other man showed four queens. Wolcott laid down the 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of diamonds and swept in the pot. The game stopped right there. I reckon that was the greatest piece of luck that any man ever had in a poker game."

When Mr. Watson had concluded his interesting recital and the venturesome draw had been expatiated upon, one of his listeners remarked that he reckoned it was his deal. "This is a story of Jack, too," he remarked, "but of a different character from that experienced by Senator Wolcott. A friend of mine who lives out in Maryand was playing in a little poker game not long ago. The paraphernalia of the game was primitive, consisting of a single wretched deck of steamboat cards, with nine corners for chips. My friend was followed by a regular tempest of bad luck, and his card was down to a very low grade. He agitated his mind for a minute or two and then suddenly announced that he had forgotten to give his horsewater and would have to do it. He went out of the house, and being familiar with the premises made his way to the courthouse, and putting in his hand in the dark, got an ear of corn and put it in his pocket. Then he went to the stable, after raking a big noise at the pump to let the fellows inside believe he was not troubling his animal, and returned in a few moments to the house. He sat down and proceeded to pull out the 'chips' he had placed in his pocket when he left, and which he had substantially added to meagerly. You can imagine his consternation when he found that he now had but his original dozen w^to to 100^t with twice that many red. He had been aged to find in the dark the only red ear in the courthouse."

"I'll make a personal confession after this," said Henry Miller when the laugh subsided. "Some year ago I was broke new and then to indulge in the 'Poker' draw, and there was a round boy near me, over in Georg town, afflicted with intermittent insanity of the same sort that visited him at later date coincident with my own. Once again we usually hunted the animal together. One night we came over this side of the creek together and proceeded to a place on Ninth street, where a public game, with table stakes, was pretty popular. Along about 11 o'clock we both got broke and concluded to go home. The night had grown stormy, and it was sheeting like sin when we left the 'club,' as it was called. A search revealed that we had but one car ticket between us. The boat cars, without a conductor, were then used on the Metropolitan line, and we conceived the highly original idea of splitting that ticket in half and dropping the two pieces in the box. We boarded the last car over and carried out our scheme. You may knock me down if both pieces didn't fall in the box white side up. The driver glanced at them and then started to open the door, but we both made a break and got off the car. I made up my mind, then, that my luck was too utterly bad for a poker player, and walking home through that blizzard I determined to try no more poker, and I haven't touched a card in a money game since." —Washington Star.

The race between the steamer Delano from New Orleans and Darlington from Galveston for the honor of being the first cotton ship to enter the Manchester ship canal almost ended in disaster. The Darlington arrived in the Moray and anchored. The Delano, arriving a few hours later, made a dash for the canal entrance taking the risk of the unfavorable state of the tide. This made the Darlington's captain angry, and he unwisely followed, with the result that he was stranded on a mud bank and had to wait for several hours for a turn in the tide, the Delano, of course, easily winning the race.

DR. R. P. CHANDLER, LATE
of San Francisco, having secured
the services of Dr. Fredrick,
now resides at Reno, Nev.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
ROOMS 13 AND 14.

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now resides at Reno, Nev.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
ROOMS 13 AND 14.

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Dr. J. G. LEONARD, DENTIST.

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corner of 6th, one block north of Congre-
gational Church.

Hours every day.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Dentistry.

RETURNS OF WASHOE COUNTY—COMPLETE

STATE ELECTION RETURNS—COMPLETE.

CANDIDATES.

	RENO.			Total.	Majority.
	1st WD.	2d WD.	3d WD.		
Sgt. Major.					
Wadsworth					
Huntakers					
Fryman					
Washoe					
Franktown					
Glenade					
Veed					

Representative in Congress—

Bartine, Horace F.

Doughty, James C.

Newlands, Francis G.

Riley, B. F.

Governor—

Cleveland, A. C.

Jones, John E.

Peckham, Geo. E.

Whiters, Theodore.

Lieutenant Governor—

Emmitt, J. F.

Sadler, R.

Justice of Supreme Court—

Bonfield, M. S.

Murphy, M. A.

Attorney General—

Beatty, R. M.

Grimes, W. C.

Sawyer, G. S.

Torrington, J. D.

Secretary of State—

Bridges, L. S.

Howell, Eugene

Vanderleith, E. D.

State Controller—

Grey, O. H.

Hall, D. H.

La Grange, G. A.

Steele, C. H.

State Treasurer—

Richard, G. W.

Thompson, W. G.

Westerville, W. J.

Surveyor General—

Folsom, G. N.

Pratt, A. C.

Supt. of State Printing—

Dooley, N. P.

Eckley, J. E.

McCarthy, J. G.

Morris, James

Supt. of Public Instruction—

Cutting, H. C.

Ring, Orvia

Sears, S. S.

Regent State University, L.T.—

Deal, W. E. F.

Haines, J. W.

Hyslop, J. W.

Recent State University, S.T.—

Patterson, W. H.

Sturtevant, H. S.

Wiseman, A. H.

District Judge—

Cheney, Azro E.

Currier, Benj.

Dodge, E. R.

State Senator—

McLaughlin, W. P.

McCullough, J. B.

Summerford, S.

Members of Assembly—

Beck, H. H.

Chaine, James

Flanagan, P. L.

Golding, W. T.

Hagan, H. H.

James, Benj.

Knox, H. L. W.

Laherty, Edward

Lemon, F.

Robison, G. W.

Stanley, Nathan

Steele, A.

Sheriff—

Caughlin, W. H.

Hayes, John

McNee, G. O.

County Clerk—

Porter, F. B.

Young, W. H.

Recorder and Auditor—

Angell, M. F.

Rule, H. B.

Shearer, B. C.

Assessor—

Evans, A. A.

Noe, W. H.

Stoddard, C. H.

Treasurer—

Boyd, J. B.

Ward, M. E.

District Attorney—

Julian, T. V.

Norcross, F. H.

County Surveyor—

Chalmers, A. J.

King, F. D.

Public Administrator—

Coleman, C.

Johnson, Joshua

Pears, J. V.

County Commissioner, L.T.—

Hymet, T. K.

Jones, J. E.

County Commissioner, S.T.—

Cochrane, Wm.

Gregory, J. O.

Twaddle, Alex.

Justice of the Peace—

Janison, S. M.

Linn, J.

Walde, H. A.

Constable—

Campbell, Hugh